Syngnathidae and four species among the Heterosomata not hitherto recorded off Ceylon. These are:

Name		No. of specimens in the collection	Locality
Syngnathus cyanospilus Bleeker	•••	4	Pearl banks and off Jaffna.
Hippocampus hystrix Kaup	•••	1	Pearl banks.
Hippocampus trimaculatus Leach	•••	4	Pearl banks.
Pseudorhombus dupliciocellatus Regan		2	Pearl banks.
Pseudorhombus elevatus Ogilby	•••	13	Pearl banks and off Panadura.
Pardachirus marmoratus (Lacépède)	•••	2	Pearl banks.
Brachlrus albomaculatus (Kaup)	•••	1	Off Negombo.

Amongst these first records the record of *Pseudorhombus dupliciocellatus* and *Hippocampus trimaculatus* off Ceylon indicates a westward extension of the range of distribution of these species, whilst the record of *Pardachirus marmoratus* off Ceylon indicates an eastward extension of its range of distribution.

The Colombo Museum also possesses a single specimen of *Pegasus volitans* Linné collected from China Bay, Trincomalee. This is the second record of this species for the Indian Ocean, the first being that of Johnstone (1904, Pearl Oyster Reports, pt. 2, p. 214) from off Aripu.

National Museums, Ceylon, September 7, 1955.

P. H. D. H. De SILVA, Assistant in Zoology.

18. FOOD OF THE WHALE SHARK, RHINEODON TYPUS (SMITH): EVIDENCE OF A JĀTAKA SCULPTURE, 2ND CENTURY B.C.

(With a plate)

It is not my intention to enter into a controversy raised in McCann's recent article¹, in which he has tried to prove that the Whale Shark is a vegetarian fish, browsing on long filamentous marine algae, as against Gudger's statement² to the following effects:

'However, Rhineodon must need and must get bulkier food. This it undoubtedly finds in sardines and like small surface-feeding fishes,

² Gudger, E. W. What ultimately terminates the life span of the Whale Shark, Rhineodon typus? ibid., 51: pp. 879-884 (1953).

¹ McCann, C. The Whale Shark, Rhineodon typus (Smith). JBNHS, 52: pp. 326-333 (1954).



Timingila Jātaka Medallion (2nd century B.C.) depicting 'Whale Shark'